TEXT OF THE DOCUMENT ADOPTED AT CHICAGO.

Anti-Injunction Plank Provides for Speedy Trials, and Notice Except in Certain Cases-Roosevelt Administration Called an Epoch in American History. CRICAGO, June 18 .- Following is the Recublican national platform as adopted by

the convention to-day:

Once more the Republican party, in national convention assembled, submits its cause to the people. This great historic organization, that destroyed slavery, preceived the union, restored credit, expanded the national domain, established a sound financial system, developed the industries and resources of the country, and gave to the nation her seat of honor in the councils of the world, now meets the new problems of government with the same courage and capacity with which it solved the old. REPUBLICANISM UNDER ROOSEVELT.

This is the greatest era of American advancement; the Republican party has reached its highest service under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. His administration is an epoch in American history. In no other period since national sovereignty was won under Washington, or preserved under Lincoln, has there been such mighty under Lincoin, has there been such mighty progress in those ideals of government which make for justice, equality and fair dealing among men. The highest aspirations of the American people have found a voice. Their most exalted servant represents the best aims and worthiest purposes of all his countrymen. American manhead has been lifted to a polyer server. of all his countrymen. American man-hood has been lifted to a nobler sense of duty and obligation. Conscience and courage in public station and higher standards of right and wrong in private life have beright and wrong in private life have be-come cardinal principles of political faith; capital and labor have been brought into closer relations of confidence and inter-dependence; and the abuse of wealth, the tyranny of power and all the evils of privi-lege and favoritism have been put to scorn by the simple, manly virtues of justice and fair play

The great accomplishments of President Roosevelt have been first and foremost, a brave and impartial enforcement of the law; the prosecution of illegal trusts and monopolies; the exposure and punishment of evildoers in the public service; the more effective regulation rates and service of the great transportation lines; the complete overthrow of preferences, rebates and dis-throw of preferences, rebates and dis-criminations; the arbitration of labor dis-putes, the amelioration of the condition of wage workers everywhere; the conservation of the natural resources of the country; the forward step in the improvement of the inland waterways, and always the earnest support and defence of every wholesome safeguard which has made more secure the guarantees of life, liberty and property. These are the achievements that will make These are the achievements that will make for Theodore Roosevelt his place in history, but more than all else the great things he has done will be an inspiration to those who

have yet greater things to do.

We declare our unfaltering adherence to
the policies thus inaugurated and pledge their continuance under a Republican administration of the government. EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY.

Under the guidance of Republican principles the American people have become the richest nation in the world. Our wealth exceeds that of England and all her colonies and that of France and Germany combined. When the Republican party was born the total wealth of the country was \$16,000,000,000.000. It has leaped to \$110,000,000,000 in a generation, while Great Britain has gathered but \$20,000,000 in 500 years.

has gathered but \$60,000,000,000 in 500 years.
The United States now owns one-fourth
of the world's wealth and makes one-third of all modern manufactured products. In the great necessities of civilization, such as coal, the motive power of all activity; iron, the chief basis of all industry; cotton, the staple foundation of all fabrics; wheat, corn and all the agricultural products that feed mankind, America's supremacy is undisputed. And yet her great natural wealth has been scarcely touched has been scarcely touched.

We have a vast domain of 3,000,000 square miles, literally bursting with latent treasure, still waiting the magic of capital and industry to be converted to the practical uses of mankind, a country rich in soil and climate, in the unbarnessed energy of its rivers and in all the varied products of the field, the forest and the factory. With gratitude for God's bounty, with pride in the splendid productiveness of the past and with confidence in the plenty and prosperity of the future, the Republican party declares for the principle that in the development and enjoyment of wealth so great and blessings so benign there shall be equal opportunity for all

THE REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

Nothing so clearly demonstrates the sound basis upon which our commercial, industrial and agricultural interests are founded and the necessity of promoting their continued welfare through the operation of Republican policies, as the recent safe passage of the American people through a financial disturbance which, if appearing in the midst of Demoratic rule or the menace of it, might have equalled the familiar Democratic panics of the past. We congratulate the people upon this renewed evidence of American supremacy and hall with confidence the signs now manifest of a complete restoration of husiness presperity in lines of trade, commerce and manufacturing.

RECENT REPUBLICAN LEGISLATION. THE REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

RECENT REPUBLICAN LEGISLATION Since the election of William Mckinley in 1896 the people of this country have felt anew the wisdom of entrusting to the Reublican party through decisive majorities, he control and direction of national legis lation. The many wise and progressive measures adopted at recent sessions of Congress have demonstrated the patriotic resolve of Republican leadership in the legislative department to keep step in the

legislative department to keep step in the forward march toward better government. Notwithstanding the indefensible fillbustering of a Democratic minority in the House of Representatives during the last session, many wholesome and progressive laws were enacted and we especially commend the passage of the emergency currency bill; the appointment of a national monetary commission; the employers' and Government liability laws; the measures for the greater efficiency of the army and navy; the widows' pension bill; the child labor law for the District of Columbia; the new statutes for the safety of railroad engineers and firemen, and many other acts conserving the public welfare.

REFUBLICAN PLEDGES FOR THE FUTURE.

REPUBLICAN PLEDGES FOR THE FUTURE. The Republican party declares unequivo-cally for a revision of the tariff by a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration of the next President, and commends the steps already taken to this end in the work assigned to the appropriate committees of Congress which are now in-vestigating the operation and effect of ex-isting schedules. In all tariff legis-lation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to Ameri-can industries. We favor the establishment can industries. We favor the establishment of maximum and minimum rates to be adratnistered by the President under limitations fixed in the law, the maximum to be available to meet disorimination by foreign countries against American goods entering their markets, and the minimum to represent the normal measure of protection at home; the aim and purpose of the Republican party being not only to preserve, without excessive duties, that security against foreign competition to which American manufact-

competition to which American manufact competition to which American manufacturers, farmers and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage earners of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the

protective system.

Between the United States and the Between the United States and the Philippines we believe in a free interchange of products with such limitations as to sugar and tobacco as will afford adeas to sugar and tobacco as will afford adeas to sugar and tobacco as will afford a second to the sugar and tobacco as well afford a second to the sugar and tobacco as well afford a second to the sugar and tobacco as well afford a second to the sugar and tobacco as well afford a second to the sugar and tobacco as well afford to the sugar and tobacco as well as sugar as s quate protection to domestic interests. CURRENCY.

We approve the emergency measures adopted by the Government during the recent financial disturbances, and especially commend the passage by Congress at the last session of the law designed to protect the country from a repetition of such stringency. The Republican party is committed to the development of a permanent currency system responding to pur greater resds, and the appointment of

the National Monetary Commission by the present Congress, which will impartially investigate all proposed methods, insures the early realization of this purpose. The present currency laws have fully justified their adoption, but an expanding commerce, a marvellous growth in wealth and population, multiplying the centres of distribution, increasing the demand for the movement of crops in the West and South, and entailing periodic changes in monetary condition, disclose the need of a more elastic and adaptable system. Such a system must meet the requirements of agriculturists, manufacturers, merchants and business men generally; must be automatic in operation, minimizing the fluctuations in interest rates, and above all must he in harmony with that Republicant of the system. all must be in harmony with that Republi-can doctrine which insists that every dollar shall be based upon and as good as gold. POSTAL SAVINGS.

We favor the establishment of a postal savings bank system for the convenience of the people and the encouragement of thrift. TRUSTS.

The Republican party passed the Sherman anti-trust law over Democratic opposition, and enforced it after Democratic dereliction. It has been a wholesome instrument for good in the hands of a wise and fearless administration. But experience has shown that its effectiveness can be strengthened and its real objects better attained by such amendments as will give attained by such amendments as will give to the Federal Government greater super-vision and control over, and secure greater publicity, the management of the class of corporations engaged in interstate com-merce having power and opportunity to effect monopolies

RAILROADS. We approve the enactment of the railroad We approve the enactment of the railroad rate law and the vigorous enforcement by the present Administration of the statutes against rebates and discriminations, as a result of which the advantages formerly possessed by the large shipper over the small shipper have substantially disappeared. And in this connection we compand the appropriation by the present mend the appropriation by the present Congress to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to thoroughly investi-gate and give publicity to the accounts of

We believe, however, that the interstate commerce law should be further amended so as to give railroads the right to make and publish traffic agreements subject to the approval of the commission, but main taining always the principle of competition between naturally competing lines and avoiding the common control of such lines by any means whatsoever. We favor such national legislation and supervision as will prevent the future overissue of stocks and bonds by interstate carriers.

RAILROAD AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES The enactment in constitutional form at the present session of Congress of the employers' liability law, the passage and enforcement of the safety appliance statutes as well as the additional protection secured by engineers and firemen, the reduction in the hours of labor of trainmen and railroad telegraphers, the successful exercise of the powers of mediation and arbitration between nterstate railroads and their emlpoyees, and the law making a beginning in the policy of compensation for injured employees of the Government, are among the most commendable accomplishments of the pres-ent Administration. But there is another work in this direction yet to be done, and the Republican party pledges its continued devotion to every cause that makes for safety and the betterment of conditions among those whose labor contributes so much to the progress and welfare of the

WAGE EARNERS GENERALLY. The same wise policy which has induced the Republican party to maintain protection to American labor, to establish an eight hour day in the construction of all public works, to increase the list of employees who shall have preferred claims for wages under the bankruptcy laws, to adopt a child labor statute for the District of Columbia, o direct an investigation into the condition to direct an investigation into the condition of working women and children and later, of employees of telephone and telegraph companies engaged in interstate business, to appropriate \$150,000 at the recent session for inquiry into the causes of catastrophes and loss of life in the mines and to amend and strengthen the law prohibiting the importation of contract labor, will be pursued in every legitimate direction within Federal authority to lighten the burdens and increase the contract to the contract of the co lighten the burdens and increase the on

ortunity for happiness and advancement for all who toil.

The Republican party recognizes the special needs of wage workers generally, for their well-being means the well-being of all. But more important than all other considerations is that of good citizenship, and we especially stand for the needs of every man, whatever his occupation, in his capacity as a self-respecting citizen.

COURT PROCEDURE. COURT PROCEDURE.

The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, State and Federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the Federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute and that no injunction or temporary reand that no injunction or temporary re-straining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted.

THE AMERICAN FARMER. Among those whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is that of the wage earner is the American farmer. The prosperity of the country rests peculiarly upon the prosperity of agriculture. The Republican party during the last twelve years has accomplished extraordinary work in bringing the resources of the national Government to the aid of the farmer pot only in advancing accountry. armer, not only in advancing agriculture itself, but increasing the conveniences of rural life. Free rural mail delivery has been established; it now reaches millions of our citizens, and we favor its extension until every community in the land receives the full benefits of the postal service. We recognize benefits of the postal service. We recognize the social and economic advantages of good the social and economic advantages of good country roads, maintained more and more largely at public expense, and less and less at the expense of the abutting owner. In this work we commend the growing practice of State aid, and we approve the efforts of the National Agricultural Department by experiments and otherwise to make clear to the public the best methods of road con-

BIGHTS OF THE NEGRO. The Republican party has been for more than fifty years the consistent friend of the American negro. It gave him freedom and citizenship. It wrote into the organic law the declarations that proclaim his civil and political rights, and it believes to-day that it negrous in intelligence. political rights, and it believes to-day that his noteworthy progress in intelligence, industry and good citizenship has earned the respect and encouragement of the nation. We demand equal justice for all men, without regard to race or color. We declare once more, and without reservation, for the enforcement in letter and spirit of the Thirteenth. Fourteenth and Fifteenth Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution which were designed for the protection and advance-ment of the negro, and we condemn all devices that have for their real aim his disfranchisement for reasons of color alone as unfair, un-American and repugnant to

to the public the best methods of road con-

NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATERWAYS. We indoïse the movement inaugurated by the Administration for the conservation of natural resources; we approve all measures to prevent the waste of timber; we commend the work now going on for the reclamation of arid lands, and reaffirm the Rapublican policy of the free distribution reclamation of arid lands, and reaffirm the Republican policy of the free distribution of the available areas of public domain to the landless settler. No obligation of the future is more insistent and none will result in greater blessings to posterity. In line with this splendid undertaking is the further duty, equally imperative, to enter upon a systematic improvement upon a large and comprehensive plan—just to all portions of the country, of the waterways, harbors and Great Lakes, whose natural adaptability to the increasing natural adaptability to the increasing traffic of the land is one of the greatest gifts of Providence.

THE ARMY AND NAVY. THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Sixtieth Congress passed many commendable acts increasing the efficiency of the army and navy; making the militia of the States an integral part of the national establishment; authorizing joint manœuvres of army and militia; fortifying new naval bases and completing the con-

struction of coaling stations; instituting a female nurse corps for naval hospitals and ships, and adding two new battleships, ten torpedo boat destroyers, three steam colliers and eight submarines to the strength of the navy. Although at peace with all the world, and secure in the consciousness that the American people do not desire and will not provoke a war with any other country, we nevertheless declare our unalterable devotion to a policy that will keep this republic ready at all times to defend her traditional doctrines and assure her appropriate part in promoting permanent appropriate part in promoting permanent tranquillity among the nations.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD We commend the vigorous efforts made We commend the vigorous efforts made by the Administration to protect American offizers in foreign lands, and pledge our-selves to insist upon the just and equal protection of all our citizens abroad. It is the unquestioned duty of the Govern-ment to procure for all our citizens, without distinction, the rights of travel and sojourn in friendly countries, and we declare our-selves in favor of all proper efforts tending to that end.

EXTENSION OF FOREIGN COMMERCE. Under the administration of the Republican party the foreign commerce of the United States has experienced a remarkable growth until it has a present annual valuation of approximately three billions of dollars and gives employment to a vast amount of labor and capital which would otherwise be idle. It has inaugurated through the recent visit of the Secretary of State to South America and Mexico a new era of pan-American commerce and comity which is bringing us into close touch with our twenty hister American republics, having a common historical heritage, a republican form of government and offering us Under the administration of the Republi lican form of government and offering us a limitless field of legitimate commercial expansion. RBITRATION AND THE HAGUE TREATIES

The conspicuous contribution of American statesmanship to the great cause of can statesmanship to the great cause of international peace so signally advanced in the Hague conferences, are an occasion for just pride and gratification. At the last session of the Senate of the United States eleven Hague conventions were ratified, establishing the rights of neutrals, laws of war on land, restriction of submarine mines, limiting the use of force for the collection of the contractual debts governing the opening of hostilities, extending the application of Geneva principles and in many ways lessening the evils of war and promoting the peaceful settlement of international controversies. At the same session twelve arbitration conventions with great nations were confirmed and extradition, boundary and naturalization treaties of supreme and naturalization treaties of supreme importance were ratified. We indorse such achievements as the highest duty a people can perform and proclaim the obligation of further strengthening the bonds of friendship and goodwill with all the nations of the world. MERCHANT MARINE.

We adhere to the Republican doctrine of we agree to the Republican doctrine of encouragement to American shipping and urge such legislation as will revive the merchant marine prestige of the country, so essential to national defence, the enlargement of the foreign trade and the industrial prosperity of our own people

VETERANS OF THE WARS. Another Republican policy which must be ever maintained is that of generous provision for those who have fought the country's battles and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen. We commend the increase in the widows' pensions by the present Congress and declare for a liberal administration of all pension laws, to the end that the people's gratitude may grow even as the memories of heroic sacrifice grow more sacred with the passing years. CIVIL SERVICE.

We reaffirm our former declarations that the Civil Service laws enacted, extended and enforced by the Republican party, shall continue to be maintained and

PUBLIC REALTH. We commend the efforts designed to secure greater efficiency in national public health agencies and favor such legislation as will effect this purpose.

BUREAU OF MINES AND MINING In the interest of the great mineral industries of our country we earnestly favor the establishment of a bureau of mines and CUBA, PORTO RICO, PHILIPPINES AND PANAMA.

The American Government, in Republiunder our flag, and begun the construction of the Panama Canal. The present condi-tions in Cuba vindicate the wisdom of maintaining, between that republic and this, imperishable bonds of mutual interest, and the hope is now expressed that the Cuban people will soon again be ready to assume complete sovereignty over their land. In Porto Rico the Government of land. In Porto Rico the Government of the United States is meeting loyal and patriotic support, order and prosperity prevail and the well being of the people is in every respect promoted and conserved. We believe that the native inhabitants of Porto Rico should be at once collectively made citizens of the United States, and that all others properly qualified under existing laws residing in said island should have the privilege of becoming naturalized.

In the Philippines insurrection has been suppressed, law established and life and property made secure.

property made secure. . Education and practical experience are Education and practical experience are there advancing the capacity of the people for the Government, and the policies of McKinley and Roosevelt are leading the inhabitants step by step to an everincreas-ing measure of home rule. Time has justi-fied the selection of the Panama route for the great Isthmian Canal, and events have shown the wisdom of securing authority shown the wisdom of securing authority over the zone in which it is to be built. The work is now progressing with a rapidity far beyond expectation, and already the realization of the hopes of centuries has come within the vision of the near future.

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA. We favor the immediate admission of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona as separate States in the Union.

LINCOLN CENTENARY. February 12, 1909, will be the 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, an immortal spirit whose fame has brightened immortal spirit whose fame has brightened with the receding years, and whose name stands among the first of those given to the world by the great republic. We recommend that this centennial anniversary be celebrated throughout the confines of the nation, by all the people thereof; and especially by the public schools, as an exercise to stir the patriotism of the youth of the land

DEMOCRATIC INCAPACITY FOR GOVERNMENT. We call the attention of the American people to the fact that none of the great measures here advocated by the Republi-can party could be enacted, and none of the steps forward here proposed could be taken, under a Democratic administration or under one in which party re-sponsibility is divided. The continuance of present policies, therefore, absolutely requires the continuance in power of that party which believes in them and which possesses the capacity to put them into

FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DE-Beyond all platform declarations there are fundamental differences between the Republican party and its chief opponent which make the one worthy and the other unworthy of public trust. In history, the unworthy of public trust. In history, the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that the one stood for debased currency, the other for honest currency; the one for free silver, the other for sound money; the one for free trade, the other for protection; the one for the contraction of American influence, the other for its expansion; the one has been forced to abandon every position taken on the great abandon every position taken on the great issues before the people, the other has held and vindicated all. In experience the and vindicated all. In experience the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that one means adversity, while the other means prosperity; one means low wages, the other means high; one means doubt and debt, the other means confidence and thrift. In principle the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that one stands for vacillation and thrifting representative order for strength. is that one stands for vaciliation and di-midity in government, the other for strength and purpose; one stands for obstruction, the other for construction; one promises, the other performs; one finds fault, the other finds work.

The present tendencies of the two parties are even more marked by inherent differ-

ences. The trend of the Democracy is toward Socialism, while the Republican party stands for a wise and regulated individualism. Socialism would destroy wealth, Republicanism would prevent its abuse. Socialism would give to each an equal right to take; Republicanism would give to each an equal right to earn. Socialism/would offer an equality of possession which would soon leave no one anything to possess; Republicanism would give equality of opportunity which would assure to each his share of a constantly increasing sum of possessions. In line with this tendency the Democratic party of to-day believes in government ownership, while the Republican party believes in government regulation. Ultimately Democracy would have the nation own the people, while Republicanism would have the people own the nation.

nation.

Upon this platform of principles and purposes, reaffirming our adherence to every Republican doctrine proclaimed since the birth of the party, we go before the country, asking the support, not only of those who have acted with us heretofore, but of all our fellow citizens who, regardless of past political differences, unite in their desire to maintain the policies, perpetuate the blessings and make secure the achievements of a greater America.

FORAKER SUPPORTS TAFT. He Says He Will Do All He Can, and That

Is but Little, to Help Elect Him. WASHINGTON, June 18 .- Associates of Mr. Taft in President Roosevelt's Cabinet gave out statements for publication expressing their pleasure at his nomination and their view of its significance. Senator Foraker also made a statement, declaring allegiance and promising to do all he can to elect the nominee. Mr. Foraker said:

"Until the convention made a nomination every Republican had a right to have his hoice, but now it is no longer a question of men but a question of parties. In this way Secretary Taft becomes my candidate for the Presidency, and while under all the circumstances I can probably do but little, yet I shall dotall I can to help elect him. Republicans will now quit contending among themselves and turn all their guns on the common enemy."

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson said: "Secretary Taft is one of the ablest men have ever known and is peculiarly well equipped for the Presidency. If the people knew him as well as I do he would sweep the country and poll an unprecedented vote. I believe he will be elected and make an ideal President. The Republican party has again honored itself. Secretary Taft will undoubtedly carry out any part of the President's policies that may be incomplete when President Roosevelt retires."

when President Roosevelt retires."

Postmaster-General Meyer said:

"By the selection of Secretary Tait the Republican party has nominated the man best equipped in this country to carry out its pledges as laid down in the platform adopted at Chicago and to continue the policies inaugurated by our President. policies inaugurated by our Fresident. Few men, if any, have entered a campaign with the experience he has had in public life. His integrity, his legal training, his administrative qualities and his abilities as an organizer make him the ideal candidate at this time for the best interests of the country."

FAIRBANKS TO TAFT.

Congratulates Him on Nomination-Indianapolis Shows Little Interest. Indianapolis, June 18 .- As soon as Viceresident Fairbanks got word of the nomi-

to his successful competitor: W. H. Tatt. Washington, D. C .: Accept my most cordial congratulations upon your nomination and best wishes for successful administration.

nation of Taft he sent the following telegram

C. W. FAIRBANKS. Interest in the proceedings of the Republican national convention was at the lowest stage ever witnessed in this city on the day that a Presidential candidate was named. Early in the day there were crowds around the bulletin boards, but when news came that the convention had fathered an anti-injunction plank, though in a mild form, there was a thinning out of people and for the remainder of the day the bulletins appeared to attract no interest save from members of organized labor, and a very few

of these seemed to be greatly pleased.

The few business men who expressed themselves on the subject declared that the Republicans had made a great mistake and the only hope in carrying the country lay in the Democrats at Denver trying to sur pass the Republicans in bending the neck to organized labor, thus solidifying the busi-ness element in the support of the lesser of

KNOX CONGRATULATES TAFT. He Says the Party Will Support Him With Enthusiastic Loyalty.

PITTSBURG, June 18.-United States Sen tor P. C. Knox, whose name was presented to the Chicago convention as candidate for retary of War than he sent the following

sincerely congratulate you on the t in Chicago. Pennsylvania, as usual, result in Chicago. Pennsylvania, as usual, will head the list of your enthusiastic sup-Asked for a statement regarding the ection of the convention. Senator

dictated the following:

"It is an excellent nomination. The party will support Mr. Taft with enthusiparty will support Mr. Taft with enthusiastic loyalty. He will be elected because the country has confidence in his ability, his integrity and his good sense. I have nothing but words of gratitude for the loyalty and devotion of those who, in the convention and elsewhere, stood so firmly for Pennsylvania's cause. Mr. Burke's convention and elsewhere, stood so firmly for Pennsylvania's cause. Mr. Burke's fight for a just basis of representation in Republican conventions was the most important incident of the convention." Senator Knox, who has been here for the past week, will leave to-morrow for his summer home at Valley Forge, where he will spend several weeks resting up.

will spend several weeks resting up.

PHONE OPERATOR Regained Memory on Right Pood

The girls who answer your call on the elephone must be quick, accurate and courteous. They must have good mem-

Those who work nights often get in the way of eating almost anything handy, which is apt to be the kind of food which does not rebuild waste brain and nerve cells. "I have been night telephone operator for a number of years," writes a Calif. girl, "and

was formerly in perfect health, never knew "But irregular hours of sleep and meals. and the use of pastry or any food that happened to be available, soon caused my health and memory to fail.

"The loss of my robust health worried me very much. And medicine seemed to do no "Four months ago mother told me it was the condition of my stomach that caused

my trouble, and she believed if I would

change to Grape-Nuts food I would improve. "Eager to regain my health, I took her advice, and instead of eating just anything I ate Grape-Nuts regularly, and at the end of

four months on Grape-Nuts I am the happy, robust girl I once was.

"I have gained eleven pounds in weight, have good color, am strong and hearty and nothing seems to escape my memory. And all this I owe to Grape-Nuts."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are gonuine, true, and full of human

WILLIAM H. TAFT---A WORKER

THE JOY OF SERVICE WAS TO HIM THE BEST OF ALL.

He Has Been "Old Bill Taft" to Admirers and Friends Since Boyhood-His Ambition Largely Judicial, Yet He Refused Place on Supreme Bench Three Times.

If in campaigning any persons should refer to William Howard Taft as Old Bill Taft in the hearing of any of his friends they would neither imply disrespect nor would they be held to be speaking in derision, but on the contrary in admiration and in friendship, for ever since his school days the nominee of the Republican convention for President of the United States has been referred to affectionately in just that way.

A great big, lubberly boy, he was so genial, so straight, so keen, so good a mixer and so energetic that from his earliest associations with his fellows he was dubbed Old Bill Taft; everybody liked him, and those who looked ahead when he had progressed as far as college days prophesied that he was to be one day a big man in the

Nobody thought of calling him Willie, although President Roosevelt calls him Will. His father, to be sure, called him by the diminutive, but with prescient reservation, for at a very early stage of his offspring's life the senior Judge Taft remarked, although he had to plan for four other boys, "Mediocrity will never do for Willie." And it never has done for William Howard Taft. He has aimed high, worked hard always, although for many years of his life his aim and his ambition was the Supreme Bench of the United States, not he office of the supreme Fxecutive.

He had worked in politics from youth, but only as a temporary means, and from early manhood until eight years ago he strove toward the goal he had fixed for himself, and for ten years prior to eight years ago he had seemed to be on the way to it, although in later years he was to see nearer yet, but only to be waved aside through motives of conscience and the will to see a work once in hand carried to the best conclusion within his power. Although familiar with politics, he did not relish political manœuvring and it jarred him even when engaged in administrative work After the last of the three occasions on which to his disappointment he felt obliged to put the cup away he wrote to an intimate friend:

The chief consideration for my not going on the bench at this time is the critical situa-tion in respect to the Philippines. If the tariff bill had passed at the last session should undoubtedly have accepted, for I hate politics and I dislike administrative ousiness that has such a political side to it that a man cannot do anything of an important character without looking about to secure witnesses and evidence that he is not a thief and has not some corrupt motive in

This was after President Roosevelt had cabled to Taft in Manila that Justice Shiras of the United States Supreme Court was to resign and that he, Roosevelt, wanted Taft to take the vacant place on the bench. And it was a time when Taft forced the President to alter one of his "irrevocable" decisions. Taft had never wanted to go to the Philippines, but once there with

to the Philippines, but once there with work well begun but not half done he did not wish to quit the post, even for the place on the highest bench of the land which had been his heart's desire.

He was a Judge in the Circuit Court of the United States and had served with distinction when President McKinley sent for him in 1900 and asked him to take the presidency of the Philippines Commission. for him in 1900 and asked him to take the presidency of the Philippines Commission. Judge Taft objected. He said that his ambition was judicial, not administrative, and that moreover he was not one of those who had believed in retaining the Philippines. President McKinley pointed out to him that as they had fallen to us we could not shipk the reaponsibility of their could not shirk the dministration, and added:
"You will make a better Supreme Court

Judge for having served on this commis-sion than you will make if you remain on the Circuit bench. So Taft went to the Pacific. When he got President Roosevelt's cable in 1902 he cabled in reply:

Great honor deeply appreciated, but must decline. Situation here most critical from economic standpoint. Change proposed would create much disappointment and lack of confidence among the people. Two years now to follow of greater im

portance in development of islands than previous two years. Cholera, rinderpest, regious excitement, ladrones, monetary crisis. all render most unwise the change of Governor. Nothing would satisfy individual tastes more than acceptance.

Look forward to time when I can accept such an offer, but even if it is certain that t can never be repeated I must now decline tive terms in view of words of your despatch sarily known to me better than it can be known in Washington.

President Roosevelt wrote in reply that he should be obliged to bring him home and put him on the bench. The President wrote:

I have the greatest confidence in your judgment; but, after all, old fellow, if you will permit me to say so, I am President and see the whole field.

After the most careful thought, after the most earnest efforts to do what you desired and thought best, I have come irrevocably to the decision that I shall appoint you to by Justice Shiras's resignation.

However, Taft changed the President's nind in another cable, in which he said that while no man was indispensable, and his death would not interfere with progress in the Philippines, his withdrawal would be

more serious.

That was Taft. That has been Taft at all the important periods of his life. To do the work ahead and do it himself. He has worked hard and played hard. The only usual thing he has not done, according to all his biographers, was to sow wild cats. Had he done so, one of these enthusiastic his-torians remarked, he would have harvested them by the carload. A clerk in the War Department has over his desk a card on

Department has over his deak a card on which are printed these words from one of Secretary Taft's public speeches:

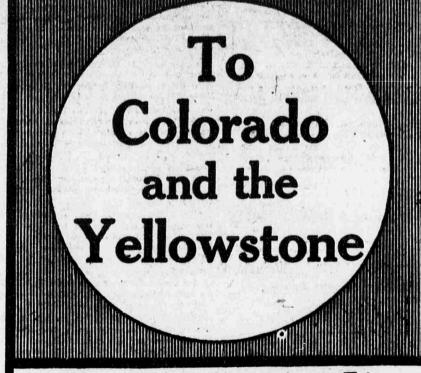
"The best of all is the pure joy of service.
To do things that are worth while, to be in the thick of it—that is to live!"

A brief mental review of the Secretary's world girdling activities of the last few years will convince almost anybody that according to the Secretary's own definition he certainly is living some, and in the pure ne certainly is living some, and in the pure

joy of service surely.
Taft was born in Cincinnati in 1857, son of Judge Alphonso Taft, who was at one time a member of President Grant's Cabinet. In memoer of resident Grant's Cabinet. In 1878 he was graduated from Yale, where his father also had been a student, second in a class of 120. The young Taft had enjoyed life in college, even dancing well for all his bulk, and he had worked hard there and

with profit.

Returning to Cincinnati he worked at court reporting for a newspaper and studied law. As a reporter he made the friendship of a young lawyer whom he helped into the office of prosecuting attorney and the attorney made him his assistant in office. With his father's prestige to aid him he went into politics, working with the gang when he could and against it when he had to. After serving as assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county, Ohio, at the age of 23 he was made Collector of Internal Revenue for the First district of Ohio as a compromise candi-



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income then was about \$100 a month. Mrs. Taft was Miss Helen Herron, daughter of John W. Herron, a former United States District Attorney and partner of Ruther-ford B. Hayes. Miss Herron finished col-lege about the time Mr. Taft left Yale and she taught for a time in a private school. She believes in thorough education for

She believes in thorough education for women. The honeymoon was spent in Europe, after which the Tafts returned to make their home in Cincinnati.

Taft plunged into work, legal and political. In politics he worked and fought at the primaries, at the polls and in the conventions. At one time he had a real physical fight, if fight it could be called which had only one side to it. Taft's father had been defeated for election as Governor, the politicians trading off votes boldly, and his son was in no very amiable frame of mind as far as local politics went.

His neighbors of the Mount Auburn section where he lived had organized a purification league for the following election and Taft was delegated to watch a certain polling place where intimidation was to be

polling place where intimidation was to be tried. Another watcher called his attention tried. Another watcher called his attention to a thug who was intimidating voters and Taft started for him. The man was described as a big stone mason. When he saw Taft coming he swaggered up to him and wanted to know what Taft was doing around the polling place anyway.

Taft didn't say anything, but hit the man one and he fell in a heap. Then Taft said: "Let's find out what's the trouble here now."

now."
With all of his more than 6 feet and 240 one other fight of the fistic sort. The editor of a scurrilous sheet had libelled his father in a way Taft couldn't stand. It was said of old Judge Taft among his neighbors that he only knew the first names of three women and that one of these was his wife. The scurrilous sheet, however, defamed the old man vilely and when "Old Bill" heard of it man vilely and when "Old Bill" heard of it he started after the editor, although his half brother, Charles P. Taft, tried to dis-suade him. The brothers met the editor on the street and "Old Bill" knocked him down and rubbed his nose on the sidewalk and then sat on him until the man agreed to take the next train out of town.

Four years after his marriage Mr. Taft

was appointed by President Harrison Solicitor-General of the United States, and in this important office his real public career began, at the age of 33, when, in the words of an admiring biographer, "the moon face f adolescence was growing sturdy and full f character

Taft won for the Government two important cases while he held this office, and in so doing won national fame for himself in the legal profession. Within a fortnight he had on his hands the defence of the Govne had on his hands the defence of the Gov-ernment in the Sayward case growing out of the old seal fisheries dispute. The revenue cutters in Bering Sea had captured the Canadian schooner Sayward fifty-nine miles from land, the Alaskan courts had ordered her sold, and the owner, backed by the Canadian and British Governments,

demanded damages.
Suddenly, to the surprise of the American Government, which was considering a proposal of arbitration received from Grea Britain, the case was brought into the Fed eral Supreme Court in an application of the owner and the Canadian Minister of Justice with the consent of Great Britain for a writ prohibiting the forfeiture proceedings against the libelled schooner.

On this the new Solicitor-General set to work his opponents being Calderon Canada and Canada a

work, his opponents being Calderon Car-lisle, Jr., and Joseph H. Choate. He brought forth a brief of 300 pages and the Government

won the case.
Soon following came the important case Soon following came the important case of a firm of importers who sought to break the then new MoKinley tariff on the ground of unconstitutionality, the allegation being set up that the bill had not been regularly passed owing to Speaker Reed's method of counting a quorum. The importers had won their case in the Circuit Court, but the Government had carried it to the Supreme

Speaker Reed had announced 74 members as present at the roll call who had not voted, and this number, with the 138 mem-bers who voted for the bill, made a sufficlent number for the required quorum, 212. The contention of the importers was that The contention of the importers was that members present and not voting were not doing business and must be held to be absent. Taft inquired what good there would be in compelling the attendance of members if they could break a quorum by simply refraining from voting. The Government won the appeal.

In his three years as Solicitor-General Taft felt himself to be doing the big things he liked, and when he returned to Cincinnati he went back as Judge of the Federal Court for the Sixth Circuit, which includes Ohio.

for the Sixth Circuit, which includes Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee and has a record for graduating its members, to the Supreme Beach at Washington.

Before passing to that period, however, in which Judge Taft was to become a more notable national figure by recorded.

Returning to Cincinnati he worked at court reporting for a newspaper and studied law. As a reporter he made the friendship of a young lawyer whom he helped into the office of prosecuting attorney and the attorney made him his assistant in office. With his father's prestige to aid him he went into politics, working with the gang when he could and against it when he had to. After serving as assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county, Ohio, at the age of 23 he was made Collector of Internal Revenue for the First district of Ohio as a compromise candidate at the suggestion of Congressman Benjamin Butterworth. The place paid \$10,000 a year, but Taft's father and grandfather had been lawyers and he was bound to be a lawyer too, so he resigned a year later and began the practice of law.

As the east of 39 he married the sweet-

been, broken and not long ago President Roosevelt was quoted as saying:
"I would walk on my hands and knees
from the White House to the Capitol to make

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Bill Taft President."

When Taft was named by President
Harrison for the Circuit bench his former classmates gave him a dinner at the Union Club in this city and various law firms guaranteed him high sums if he would come guaranteed him high sums if he would come to them as partner instead of taking the \$6,000 Judgeship. He replied: "There are bigger things in the world than money."

For most of the time he spent on the Circuit bench Taft was the Presiding Judge. When in 1894 Debs and his American Railway Union, 250,000 strong, were trying to stop every railway train in the country that hauled a Pullman car Debs sent his lieutenant Phelan to Cincinnati to call out the railroad men there, and Phelan used the railroad men there, and Phelan used both words and clubs to do it. Finally he attacked the Southern Railway, which

he attacked the Southern Railway, which was in the hands of the court, Judge Tafs himself having appointed its receiver.

Phelan tried to tie up the Southern and he was enjoined from interfering with its management. Instead of desisting, however, he addressed his men again the very next night, urging them on and declaring that he didn't care if he was violating injunctions. Of course the Court had to prosecute him for contempt. Judge Taft had discharged other strikers on promises of good behavior, but with the obstinate leader the case was different. His trial was prompt and lasted a week, as has been said, "over a powder magazine," so wrought up were the turbulent elements in the strikers ranks.

It was declared that the strikers had threatened, even sworn, that in the event of an adverse decision the Judge should never leave the court room alive. At the close of the trial Judge Taft said that he close of the trial Judge Taft said that he would deliver judgment at noon of the fourth day following. Friends urged him to postpone his decision, or failing that to have a bodyguard. At 12 o'clock of the promised day Judge Taft entered the court room and read his decision, sentencing Phelan to jail for six months. Then, addressing the crowd in attendance, he said: "When you leave this room I want you to go with the conviction that if there is any power in the army of the United States to run those trains those trains shall be run."

run those trains those trains shall be run. He banged his fat fist on the bench and then arose and left the room, and those who had sworn vengeance on him got up and slunk away. The Debs concern collapsed not long afterward.

not long afterward.

It was Judge Taft's decision later in the Addyston Pipe and Steel Company case that revived and sustained the Sherman law, and his decision in this case became and remains the law of the land, for in affirming his decision the United States Supreme Court incorporated his decision in its opinion. The same court based its judgment in the famous Northern Securities case on this same decision, and the Northern Securities decision comes up in almost all the so-called

anti-trust cases now arising.

It was from the bench of the Circuit Court after his seven years service on it that President McKinley called Judge Taft in 1900 when he needed his services in the Philippines, first as president of the Philippine Commission and then as first Civil Governor of the islands.

pine Commission and then as first Civil Governor of the islands.

Gov. Taft returned from the Philippines in 1904 and succeeded Elihu Root as Secretary of War. It was said of him that in his successful administration of the islands he had left a trail of glad hands from one end of the archipelago to the other. Since he has been in the War Department he has made two trips to the Philippines, he has gone to Rome to see the Pope in reference to Philippine matters, he has visited Cuba and settled a threatened insurrection, he has made a flying trip to Panama to see about the work of building the Isthmian Canal, and he has encircled the globe, to say nothing of visiting circled the globe, to say nothing of visiting various Western States to make political speeches, including one journey when he went into his own State and advised people to vote against the organization in his own party. Between times he has sat on the lid in Washington in the absence of President Bossnig dent Roosevelt.

dent Roosevelt.

Secretary Taft has weighed as much as 2%0 pounds. He is now down to about 230 through systematic exercising and regulation of diet. He enjoys the table, and it is said that his rigorous diet makes him feel bad every time he thinks of it between meals and positively pains him when he sits down to meals. Aside from morning exercise in his room he rices horseback a good deal, his mount having the appearance of a draught horse. It the appearance of a draught horse. It takes two men to help him mount, one holding the saddle and the other leaning

holding the saddle and the other leaning against the horse's flanks.

When in college he was a great wrestly and had many bouts with Herbert Bowen, who was a classmate. When Bowen was in Washington some time ago he challenged the Secretary to a go, but Mr. Taft begged off on the ground that if he fell on his adversary he would be tried for manalaughter.

East Grange Wants Mr. Taft Next Week.
EAST Grange, N. J., June 18.—Efforts are to be made by the Taft Club of East Grange to obtain the attendance of the Presidential nominee for the Taft rally on next Wednesday night. The ratification was to have been held on Saturday, but was postponed until Tuesday when it was thought the convention would not finish until Saturday. Then the date was changed to Wednesday, because Tuesday is prayer meeting night in East Grange. As Mr. Taft will be in New Haven next week the club has decided to try to get him to come here to speak with Gov. Fort, Secator Colby and others. East Orange Wants Mr. Taft Next Week.